

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 177.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATE ARRIVALS.

ICE CHESTS & ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS & SCISSORS.

BLOCKS, CANVAS, BRUSHES, PAINTS,

OILS, VARNISH AND OTHER  
ARTISTS' SUPPLIES.

THE NEW NET UNDERSHIRTS

FOR WEAR IN THE TROPICS FROM  
\$5 PER DOZEN.

TEA TASTERS' SCALES AND TIME

GLASSES.

LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.

GENTLEMEN'S BATHING DRESSES.

GENUINE MALTESE CIGARETTES

IN TIN FOIL BUNDLES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [296]

## Insurances.

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

**YANGTSE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.**

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL AND  
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th  
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS,  
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. FINCKHOFF, Esq., W. M. MEYER, Esq.,  
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

**THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF NEW ZEALAND.**

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT FIRE AND MARINE RISKS at Current  
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

**THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP £200,000

PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT RISKS AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

**THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED  
AGENTS TO THE NEW YORK BOARD  
OF UNDERWRITERS.**

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882.

**RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.**

Agents,  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [457]

**INTERNATIONAL NOVELTY  
COMPANY.**

KOOLANGSOO, AMOV, (CHINA)

(CLOSE TO THE UNION CHAPEL)

IMPORTERS OF EUROPEAN  
AND  
AMERICAN NOVELTIES,  
CONSISTING OF  
TRAVELLING BAGS, FANCY ARTICLES,  
TRAVELLING TRUNKS, LADIES'  
WORK BOXES, PENCIL CASES,  
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,  
CUTLERY, STATIONERY,  
ELECTRO-PLATED  
GOODS,  
&c. &c., &c.

EMILE PFANKUCHEN.

Amoy, 25th July, 1882. [527]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
to Sell by Public Auction, on

TO-MORROW,

the 19th August, day of 1882, at 3 P.M., on the

Premises—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND,  
Registered in the Land Office as INLAND

LOT 214, (Section). Together with the

HOUSE No. 8, West Street.

For Particulars, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1882. [569]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has been instructed to  
Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 21st August, 1882, at 2 P.M., on the

Premises—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND,  
Registered in the Land Office as INLAND

LOT No. 204, measuring North 37 feet,  
South 47 feet, East 65 feet, West 60 feet,

containing in the whole 2,646 square feet,  
together with the 3 HOUSES in Hollywood

Road, Nos. 33, 35 and 37; and 3 HOUSES  
in Upper Lascar Road, Nos. 2, 4 and 6.

Yearly Crown Rent, £84.0.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1882. [570]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,  
on

TUESDAY,

the 22nd August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the

Premises—

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND,  
Registered in the Land Office as INLAND

LOT No. 513, measuring North and South  
sides 524 feet, on the East and West sides

524 feet, containing in the whole 2,756 square  
feet. Yearly Crown Rent, £8.15.0. To-  
gether with the 4 HOUSES in Queen's Road

West, Nos. 266, 268, 270 and 272.

For Particulars, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1882. [571]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
from the MORTGAGEE to offer for Sale by

Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 23rd August, 1882, at TWO O'CLOCK P.M.,  
at the Premises.

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTY

Comprising—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
situate in Queen's Road East, Victoria,  
Hongkong, measuring on the North side thereof

on the Queen's Road and measuring thereon  
175 feet or thereabouts, on the South side

thereof on Ground now or formerly in the  
possession of Government and measuring

thereon 475 feet, on the East side thereof on  
Inland Lot No. 37, and measuring thereon

220 feet, and on the West side thereof on  
Inland Lot No. 35, and measuring thereon

220 feet, which said PIECE of GROUND is  
Registered in the Land Office as INLAND

LOT No. 21. Together with the 48 MES-  
SAGES thereon for the residue of a term

of 75 years and for the further term of 924  
years.

THE Property will be offered for Sale in 48 Lots  
and will be sold subject to the respective

lettings and tenancies thereof and to the  
Crown Rent and Covenants payable and to be

performed therefor.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of  
Sale, apply to

BRERETON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,  
Hongkong.

or to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer,  
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1882. [572]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
from the MORTGAGEE to offer for Sale by

Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 24th August, 1882, at TWO O'CLOCK P.M.,  
at the Premises.

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTY

Comprising—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
situate in Staunton Street, Victoria, Hong-  
kong, abutting on the North and East side

thereof on Staunton Street, and measuring  
thereon 130 feet or thereabouts, on the South

West side thereof on other Portion of the  
said Lot and measuring thereon 132 feet or

thereabouts, on the North West side thereof  
on Siu Wong Street, and measuring thereon

205 feet or thereabouts, and on the South  
East side thereof on Inland Lot No. 91

and measuring thereon 205 feet or there-  
abouts, which said PIECE or PARCEL of

GROUND is Registered in the Land Office as  
SECTION 1 of INLAND LOT

No. 157. Together with the 42 MES-  
SAGES thereon for the residue of a term of

994 years.

THE Property will be offered for Sale in 42  
Lots and will be sold subject to the respective

lettings and tenancies thereof and to the  
Crown Rent and Covenants payable and to be

performed therefor.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of  
Sale, apply to

BRERETON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,  
Hongkong.

or to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer,  
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1882. [562]

### FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MARINE LOT No. 65, containing Four

Substantially Built HOUSES and Four

Large GRANITE GODOWNS in the Praya

East and 17 CHINESE HOUSES in Queen's

Road East. The above Property will be Sold

in one Lot or in 4 separate Lots of one HOUSE

and a GODOWN in a Lot, and the 17 HOUSES

in another Lot.

For Price and Particulars, apply to

LEONG LUEN PO,

or to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [510]

## Intimations.

**ECA DA SILVA & CO.**

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRAOUADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,  
COMPRISING—

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambrie Costumes,  
Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk

Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer

Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord

for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Parisian

Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c., &c.

Oriza's and Pinaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette

Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases,  
Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

ALSO  
A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.  
&c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,  
48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [432]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

**SAYLE & CO.**

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF LADIES' PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS.

A CASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS STRAW HATS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ALENCON, BRODERIE, VENICE,  
SPANISH AND FRENCH LACES.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

SPECIALITIES IN CREAM DRESS MATERIALS AND NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.

NEW SHADES IN SURAT SILKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1882. [79]

**ROSE & CO.**

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

PLAIN PRINTED AND BROCADED SATEENS.

THE New French Satin LISSE in Fancy and Plain to contrast for Costume, exquisite, light,  
and Fashionable Material for this Season.

ZEHPHYR CLOTHS IN LATEST STYLES OF PATTERN.

These Goods are recommended especially for their extreme lightness and durability  
of Colour, for Washing Costumes they are Unequaled.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED A CHOICE VARIETY OF

LADIES' STRAW HATS, MILLINERY TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,  
RIBBONS AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN FANCY SILKS.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR MILLINERY PURPOSES.

LACES AND TRIMMINGS.

BLACK, WHITE, CREAM, BEADED AND OTHER LACES,  
IN LARGE VARIETY.

BEADED AND JET TRIMMINGS.

SUNSHADES, UMBRELLAS, FANS,

LADIES' GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDRENS HOSIERY,  
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, COLLARS,  
&c., &c., &c.

THE NEW WATERPROOF EVERCLEAN, COLLARS AND CUFFS.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS AND GLADSTONE BAGS,  
JUST RECEIVED.

GENTS' BUTTON AND LADIES' 2, 4, 6, AND 8 BUTTON PARIS KID GLOVES,  
IN TINS OF THREE PAIRS ASSORTED COLOURS.

Our Millinery and Dressmaking Departments are now under the able Management of experienced  
Assistants, we are therefore prepared to execute in the most elegant style and at reasonable  
rates any orders that may be placed under our care.

A CONSIGNMENT OF MUSIC AND BOOKS.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT

ROSE & CO. COMPANY,  
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1882. [379]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public

Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 26th August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the

Premises—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
Registered in the Land Office as INLAND

LOT No. 205D, measuring North-East 105  
feet, South on Hollywood Road 27 feet,

North-West 37 feet, South-West 88 feet,  
together with the 2 HOUSES Nos. 97 and

99, Hollywood Road, and Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4,  
Ng-Kwai Lane.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of  
Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1882. [565]

## Intimations.

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,  
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

**AFONG.**

HAS

A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS  
THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY

FROM.....\$7.00.

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS

FROM.....\$5.00.

art de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles  
of Portraits at equally moderate prices

executed under the supervision and  
management of

D. K. GRUFFITH,

Studio 8, Queen's-road.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [550]

## To be Let.



## Intimations.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.**  
SUMMER REQUISITES.  
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.  
CARBOLIC SOAPS.  
BATH BRUSHES AND GLOVES.  
CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.  
SELTZ GENES.  
EYE PROTECTORS.  
EAR PLUGS.  
FRUIT SYRUPS.  
VIN-SANTE.  
FELLOW'S SYRUP.  
OSGOOD'S INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE.  
A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,  
AND  
AERATED WATERS  
MANUFACTURERS.  
HONG KONG DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.  
ESTABLISHED 1841.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper not later than THREE O'CLOCK on the day preceding the publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before five o'clock will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1882.

TRAVELLERS proverbially tell strange tales, and the strangest of them, says the *Referee*, are told about manners and customs—the idiosyncrasies of individuals and the peculiarities of Governments. Even such travellers as tell us nothing we did not know before show themselves remarkably sensitive as to the difference between what goes on here and what goes on in the countries they happen to honour with their visits. No end of a pity is it that an inhabitant of one of these same countries cannot in due course express his opinions about our (to him) curiosities of thought and action. We are constantly told what the intelligent foreigner would say under certain set circumstances, but up to the present no foreigner has been intelligent enough or painstaking enough to give us anything like a broad and comprehensive view of ourselves as seen from any but our own viewpoint. Now and again our nearest neighbour tells extraordinary, sometimes shocking, stories about us. These are, however, told in so exaggerated a way, and with such evident intention of being funny at our expense, that they can be passed over. And yet a valuable lesson might be learned from many of them. Were it possible to discover a person possessed of brains and the ability to use them, who had never been educated to regard our manners and customs as models upon which the manners and customs of all other nations should be based, we might be astonished at the way in which he would express himself in reference to our much vaunted functions and institutions. The difficulty is for a "true-born Englishman" to divest himself of his early education and the prejudices which come of it. Given the power to do this, he might be astonished at what goes on every day—at what is allowed to go on without any check or attempt at check, simply because it has gone on from time immemorial, and therefore be right and proper. Our greatest satirists have endeavoured to show how foolish it is of us to fall foul of what is done in other countries for no other reason than that we do differently ourselves, but our greatest satirists have failed signally to complete the task they have set themselves. And why? Because while attacking the prejudices of others they have always carefully cherished and encouraged the prejudices for which they had a kindly feeling. No man was more ready to attack such plague-spots as he himself objected to than Swift, but Swift said nothing offensive about the plague-spots to which he was notoriously partial. The same may be said of Thackeray and the others who in later days have attempted

to hold up the mirror to our arrogant insular nature, and to teach us the moderation which should come of our manifold deformities and deficiencies. The only correct way of doing the work would be, as we have said, to discover—or, for the matter of that, to breed—an intelligent foreigner, intelligent enough and painstaking enough for the purpose. Certainly, whatever has been most surprising to Englishmen in India, China, or Japan, would find its match in England in the minds of a Hindoo, a Chinaman, or a Japanese. It matters not whether we take outward show or inward manner. From the pompous raree show of the Lord Mayor of London to the sombre yet grotesque appearance of the Speaker of the House of Commons, or the Lord Chancellor upon the wool-sack, all is hideous and unnatural. Our counsel and judges cannot perform their duties without clothing themselves in a ridiculous garb, the reason for wearing which no man is able to explain satisfactorily. The official garb of counsel and judges is, however, no more ridiculous than many of the doctrines they are compelled by their positions to enunciate.

What can the intelligent foreigner think in these enlightened days of the great principle of brains by birthright, of the county franchise, and of the position of the agricultural labourer? What can he think of the extraordinary time rent charges which will, in the course of the next month or two, cause so much unchristian heart-burning in the counties of Kent and Sussex? What can he think of the way in which the indigent sick and aged are treated by their "guardians," of the way in which our poor grow poorer and our rich richer with every succeeding decade? What can he think as to how it will all end presently? What can he think of hundreds of other things which must strike anyone of perception as he reads, but to particularise which we have neither the space nor the inclination. What can he think—and here we are compelled to go into details—of the hideous clamour which has disgraced our House of Commons during the whole of the present session? Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have at last managed to pass the first portion of a bill which even the Irish members themselves in their sober moments—if they have any sober moments—must admit to be highly necessary. But to pass it, all other public business of importance has had to be shelved. Not only this, the once "most gentlemanly assemblage in the world" has become a veritable bear garden, the scene of a series of Irish faction fights. All this has been caused by the trammels of parliamentary procedure and the necessity in the minds of our leading legislators for doing everything by means of established precedent. There can be no doubt in the mind of anyone who has either read or heard the recent debates, that all this trouble in the House might have been cut short if not rendered absolutely impossible. It was necessary to pass the Coercion Bill—and it was—surely it was equally necessary for Ministers to take such steps as would enable them to pass it speedily and without annoyance from a puny and tyrannical minority. The one necessity proves the other, and yet for months the old and cumbrous machinery has been at work as if for the purpose of retarding advance rather than of assisting it. In no other place but the House of Commons would Messrs. PARNELL, BIGGAR, O'DONNELL, and Co. have been allowed such licence; in no other assembly would the attempts to suppress their rancorous and malicious opposition have been so feeble. All this waste of time would have been had enough were Parliament a body which goes on its way as other bodies unconnected with the State have to go—i.e., for the whole of the year, with a slight interruption for holiday purposes. The House is now impatiently waiting for its prorogation, heedless of the fact that, so far as the country at large is concerned, the session has produced next to nothing. Now and again we hear vague talk of an extraordinary autumn session; such a session would be extraordinary in more senses than the one intended by its projectors. In days that are to come, when the student of history is told that on an early day in August Parliament rose for the year, he will think the historian is grossly exaggerating. This is not all. Measures which are buried, and innocents which are massacred so as to enable members of Parliament to obtain their grouse-shooting, their yachting, their rouge-et-noir, or whatever it is they desire most, are really buried and massacred, and not simply postponed till next session. With a fresh start everything has to commence afresh—it was our fathers' custom, and so it must be ours! If we could only take up the business where we left it we should be half-way towards a much-wanted reform; but that would not be in accordance with parliamentary procedure as already arranged, and so it cannot as yet be even so much as considered. What, we wonder, would be thought of any great bank, fac-

tory, or other commercial establishment which, about the middle of August, stopped business, and shut its doors for the next five or six months? And no bank, factory, or other commercial establishment should not be able to do what is done regularly by the establishment which has charge of the morals, the manners, the religion, and the well-being of the entire community.

Another matter which might well astonish the intelligent foreigner is the way in which our law actions are managed. Let us take the recent ST. PAUL'S School case as an example. We have no intention of reopening this matter, which has been more or less warmly discussed; but it has taken upon itself a new phase by means of correspondence in the columns of a morning paper. Mrs. SKRRTON wrote expressing her regret that the action should have ended as it did, without the defendant being able to state her case in full. Immediately she was replied to by "One of the Jury," who gave her flat denial, although she was supported in what she said by the most trustworthy of the published reports. This might be allowed to pass, as jurors are not supposed to possess any remarkable capacity for grasping the true meaning of the arguments submitted to them; but "One of the Jury" went on to say that "the case collapsed because there was no foundation whatever for the charges made against Mr. SKRRTON." To this Mrs. SKRRTON replies that it surprises her to learn that the jury should have made up its mind without hearing any of the ninety witnesses who would have been called for the defence had the case proceeded to its legitimate issue. In saying this, Mrs. SKRRTON shows herself, as she and her lady friends have shown themselves on more than one occasion, entirely ignorant of what is happening every day in London. To begin with, the ladies who libelled Mr. SKRRTON were absolutely ignorant of the great principle which makes Tweedledum so different from Tweedledee—in our leading law courts. They expressed what was without doubt honest and well-merited indignation, but they fastened too hurriedly upon him they considered to be the cause of it, and they have got to pay very dearly for their indiscretion. The case, SKRRTON v. TAYLOR, proves what we have so often said here, that women are—on account of everything which recommends them most to the consideration of men—as women, unfitted for the performance of onerous public duties. At the same time we cannot help expressing unmeasured respect for the motives which actuated Mrs. SKRRTON and Miss TAYLOR and such as acted with them. It will be as well if all interested in law process lay to heart what is the extraordinary moral of this case. An eminent counsel the other day stated in court that if Peace, the burglar, had brought an action against anyone who called him a burglar, the chances are that he would have gained exemplary damages, and the decision in the HANDMAID v. FRASER-SMITH case can leave no doubt in our minds that the said eminent counsel was perfectly correct in his opinion. When the crucial test came, the judge would most likely have ruled that the evidence was inadmissible. SQUEERS and DOTHIEBROS HALL have been much quoted in connection with the ST. PAUL'S School scandal. The late CHARLES DICKENS never imagined the risk he ran when penning the most powerful portion of "NICHOLAS NICKLEBY." Libel had not then become so epidemic as it is now, or DICKENS might have learned to his cost how difficult it was to escape if once an action for heavy damages is set going. Mr. SQUEERS, or whosoever considered he stood for SQUEERS, would only have had to show that the cast in his eye made him unable to see what was going on to be regarded as irresponsible by the judge, and his libel would in such case be glad of a compromise at any cost. This has been shown by cases innumerable before the SKRRTON v. TAYLOR case was thought of; and yet, though some of these cases were fresh, and on everybody's tongue, the defendant thought, till the hearing came on, that she was going to win easily. The mistake made by Miss TAYLOR and the other ladies was that, instead of discovering who was really the guilty person, they gave way to feminine excitement, and accused one who it was subsequently shown had no more to do with the details than they had themselves. For all this, "One of the Jury" need not have been in such a hurry to prove that he and his colleagues had made up their minds before hearing the evidence. Such proof of the way in which juries perform their duties is unfortunately far from rare, especially as regards libel cases. When the time comes for us to get all the reforms that are wanting, one of them will be the application of a slight education test, or test of the possession of something beyond mere shopkeeping abilities, to such as are about to clothe themselves in the pomp and circumstance which appertain to the office of British Jurymen.

## TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 16th August.  
EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.  
Water is falling at Alexandria. Sir Garnet Wolsley has arrived.  
The Turkish troops have not proceeded to Egypt; but have landed at Crete.  
It is certainly expected that the Turkish troops will not go to Egypt.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE *Haitaw* came out of Kowloon Dock to-day, the *Sea Witch* taking her place. The *Rafan* came out of Aberdeen Dock this afternoon.

WE would remind our correspondent "Mate" that we are unable to deal with correspondence of any description unless accompanied by the writer's name and address.

WE observe from *El Comercio* that Signor Ciocci, the popular baritone of the Italian Opera Company at present in Manila, had announced for his benefit a performance of Verdi's ever popular "La Traviata."

WHILE at work in Aberdeen Docks about 8 o'clock last evening, a Chinaman named Fung Achan, aged 38, fell from a gangway leading to the steamship *Emeralda* into the Hope Dock, receiving such injuries that he died in ten minutes afterwards. His forehead, nose and chin were badly cut. An inquest has been ordered on the body.

A CHINESE shopman, a devotee of Bacchus, was found by constable McGregor drunk and disorderly in Hollywood Road at the rather early hour of 3.20 this morning. When taken to the Station he became very riotous. Capt. Thomsett marked his sense of the early-up one's misbehaviour by fining him \$2 or four days. The fine was paid.

WE hear that Mr. Bowler is on the war-path again, this time after a coolie who has run off with fifteen of Thomas's beloved Mexicans. We are informed that the energetic one was on the Canton steamer wharf early this morning, gazing keenly and anxiously about for the missing one. We hope he will succeed in capturing him and running him in to keep company with the "annexers" of his yacht property.

TWO Sergeants, four women, and seven children of the Buffs, proceeded to England this morning by the P. & O. mail steamer *Shannon*. The women were sent home as invalids, their health having broken down. Two of them were wives of the sergeants, who were sent to accompany their better-halves, and look to their comfort during the voyage, which, we trust, will have the effect of restoring the invalids to perfect health.

URON reconsideration, the sergeants of the Buffs have decided on substituting the comedy, "The Boots" at the "Swan" for "A Curious Case," in their performances for the benefit of the widow of Sergeant Malley to be given at the Garrison Theatre on the 4th and 5th proximo. The Buffs, we hear, played this lively comedy at Singapore last year with great *schm*. Mrs. Blake and Mrs. Pears, who took parts in the last performance at the City Hall, are in the cast.

WE note the arrival by the *Pekin* yesterday, of Assistant Commissary General G. C. Murray, Ordnance Store Department, who has come out to relieve Assistant Commissary General March, at present in charge of the Department at this Station. Mr. March, after he has handed over the stores to his successor, will return to England. The transfer of Ordnance Stores is a very tedious process, there being such a multiplicity of articles, and at this station generally occupies some months.

IN the cricket match played on July 6th and following days at Trent Bridge Grounds, Nottingham, between Nottingham and Lancashire, the home county won with 116 and 42 against 52 and 62 won by 44 runs. In the second innings of the County Palatine, Barlow, the well known professional, went in first, and carried out his bat. He was at the wickets for two hours and a half, and scored 5 runs—all singles. Flowers (who took 7 wickets for 35 runs) and Alfred Shaw, were dead on the wicket.

WE have no intention of bringing ourselves to the level of the *China Mail* by criticising the blackguardly and lying attack made on Governor Hennessy which appears in last night's paper. Both the editorial paragraph and the letter signed "Sigma" are quite up to the *China Mail's* usual standard of falsehood and scurrility, and will impose on no one outside the "magic circle." We, however, think it right to call the attention of the public to one passage in "Sigma's" letter, which will enable a fair estimate to be placed on this "caustic correspondence's" effusion. In referring to the report in the *Home News* of the interview which took place at Claridge's Hotel between Governor Hennessy and a deputation of ladies ("epicene women" is the term applied to the body of gentlemen who were introduced by Mrs. Butler, wife of the Canon of Winchester), "Sigma" states that Sir John Pope Hennessy described Hongkong as a sink of iniquity, and denounced it as a British residents as infamous. Now, as a matter of fact, Sir John Pope Hennessy did nothing of the kind. What he actually did say, according to the *Home News*, was, in describing the horror with which State provision for vice was regarded by the Chinese, that "a rich man in Canton had told him he could not suffer his son to establish himself in Hongkong, because it was a sink of iniquity." It is hardly necessary to state that the opinion attributed by Governor Hennessy to this particular rich man is by no means singular in Canton. We are unable to decide whether the unscrupulous author of the above cowardly slander, or the respectable and high-minded editor who gave it publicity most deserves public execration.

THE mistress of licensed brothel No. 13, at No. 2, A. Graham Street, was committed for trial this morning by Mr. Wodehouse on two charges—purchasing two girls for the purpose of prostitution; and fraudulently decoying and taking the girls away from the Colony for sale at Canton.

THE other day, at a meeting of the Salvation Army at Chatham, a speaker informed his hearers that he had been as bad as they were, and that for twenty years he had been in the Devil's service. "Why, then," asked a practical non-committed officer who was listening, "did you not serve a year longer, when you would have got a full pension and a long-service medal?"

REFERRING to the quarantine of the *Belgie*, a San Francisco contemporary says:—The cabin passengers of the *Belgie* content themselves with walking the decks with their hands in their pockets, and gazing upon the lady in black, who tantalizes them by keeping herself aloof from all. Stories have circulated that she is an heiress of no small pretensions, and is on her way to this country from China to lay claim to a large estate in the East. Another story has it that she is a widow with three children, going to meet a second intended. On the quarter deck of the steamer a few pass the hours between meals at cricket. No new cases of small-pox have appeared to unsettle their minds or alarm the public.

MRS. MATILDA GUTIERREZ was summoned to the Police Court this morning, by her Chinese female servant, for assault. The complainant said her mistress got angry because she did not at once wash a child's napkin that had fallen into a tub, and gave her several blows.—Mrs. Gutierrez admitted slapping complainant slightly on the hand, as she had cautioned her about the napkins several times before.—Captain Thomsett said he saw Mrs. Gutierrez should have assaulted her servant, but that, notwithstanding his regret, he must fine her a Mexican. In a fatherly tone, the gallant captain advised Mrs. G. if she could not get on with a servant to send her away, as being a far better course than giving her one for her nob, and two for her heels.

IT is a singular coincidence that just at the moment in which Sardou, the brilliant French dramatist, is amusing thousands in Western Europe with his romance of a divorce, a story of a somewhat similar character has been enacted in real life in the Eastern half of Europe, and is now the subject of talk in St. Petersburg society. Three or four years ago the member of one of the foreign embassies in the Russian capital married a distinguished St. Petersburg beauty, a member of a very wealthy family. The marriage was childless, which irritated the husband. This alone, however, was not a sufficient cause for a divorce, but it seems to have led to quarrels. The lady was accused of flirtation; the flirtation was next suspected to have taken a guilty direction; the case did not come before the court, and the couple agreed to a separation. But the lady, instead of indulging the freedom which was thus given her, retired into privacy, and lived quietly at a country house of her father's not far from the capital. The husband, after he had lost her charming company—and perhaps missing the very excitement of the continual *ira amantium* and *redintegratio amoris* which it had provided—could find no rest. He used to disguise himself and slip down to the chateau to catch a glimpse of his wife, possibly to discover whether she was encouraging the attentions of one or other of her suspected lovers. It appears that a candid friend of his had charged himself with the very same task, and one day this friend said to the husband, "Your wife has been very strictly watched, and I find that there is one fellow who slinks about her house two or three times every week. She has no other lover, and I cannot yet find out whether she is giving him any encouragement." The husband learned from closer inquiries that this suspected Lothario was no other than himself. He sought an interview with the beautiful hermit, found that she had retired from the world for his sake, and the couple burned the deed of separation.

IT will be months, says the *Overland Mail*, before the dark cloud which is now hovering over Egypt will pass away, and years before the damage caused by the recent events is repaired. That the course taken by the Government in bombarding Alexandria, after Arabi's insolent behaviour, was the right one is not for an instant to be doubted. The only fault to be found with them is that they did not go far enough. They must have known, since the best informed people in Egypt told them so, that Arabi would resist at Alexandria for a short time, and then, after burning the town, would retreat into the interior, and, if possible, damage the Suez Canal. To be prepared for this eventuality they should have had a large body of troops at hand ready to effect a landing under the guns of the fleet. But they hesitated, made slow preparations which it will take three weeks to complete, and the consequence is that, after a successful bombardment, nearly all the Europeans remaining in Alexandria have been massacred and the town set on fire, because the British Admiral had no troops at his disposal wherewith to follow up his victory. If the Government had taken heart of grace when they first sent the fleet to Egyptian waters more than two months ago, had dispatched troops with a force of 10,000 men at the same time, all the latest and worst troops might have been avoided. Sir Beauchamp Seymour, even by almost denuding his ships of fighting men, can only land about 1,500 blue-jackets and marines, and it will be fully a fortnight before it will be possible to put a stop to the anarchy which is now raging in Egypt. Arabi has fled into the interior with the troops devoted to him, and goaded at last to desperate resistance—for he stakes his life on this throw—he will not hesitate to destroy the Canal and murder every remaining European in the country. Upon whose head, then, will be the "blood-guiltiness" of which so much was heard during the campaign against the Boers? The nation will respond at the next General Election with no uncertain cry—that the present Ministry are culpable.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held this afternoon at the City Hall. There were present:—Mr. H. L. Dalrymple (Chairman), Hon. F. B. Johnson, Messrs. W. Reiners, H. Hoppius, F. D. Sassoon, A. McIver, M. E. Sassoon, C. Vincent Smith, W. S. Young, F. T. P. Foster, E. George, L. C. Balfour, A. Coxon, C. P. Chater, J. T. Chater, H. Foss, E. J. Hughes, E. George, W. H. Ray, A. McCannich, D. Jones, H. Crawford, H. N. Mody, L. Fleming, J. Y. Vernon, E. O'D. Gordin, A. R. Blandy, J. R. Anton, D. McCulloch, E. Beart, C. Holliday, J. C. Hughes, H. G. James, W. Legge, J. F. C. da Rosa, J. H. dos Remedios, A. G. Stokes, Hon. P. Ryrie, and Mr. T. Jackson (Chief Manager).

The Chairman having read the report, said he thought it would be considered a very satisfactory one. They had maintained their dividend, and added a good sum to the reserve, which now stood at \$2,350,000. A comparison between the figures of 30th June last and those of the corresponding period of the previous year, would show how the business of the Bank had grown, and prove the public confidence in the Bank. There was an increase in the deposits, and as business had improved during the half year, the directors took the opportunity of increasing the reserve, in pursuance of the policy of the past six years, which was sure would meet with general approval. They had experience of unexampled distrust among Chinese merchants and bankers, but he was glad to inform them that owing to the business tact and discretion of their chief manager, by avoiding any loss from local loans and for other reasons, the Bank had not suffered. Trade at present was dull and profits were low, and the Bank was equally affected with merchants. They had lately acquired a property adjoining the Bank, and it was in contemplation to erect suitable premises on the site. The present building was too cramped and small, and unworthy of the position the Bank had obtained. In conclusion, he would say that the affairs of the Bank were in a sound state, and he had to congratulate the shareholders on its continued prosperity. Before proposing the adoption of the report and the passing of the accounts he would be happy to answer any questions. No question being asked, he proposed the adoption and passing which, being seconded by Mr. C. P. Chater, was carried unanimously.

An announcement by the Chairman that the dividend warrants would be ready to-morrow terminated the proceedings.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

## THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. and O. S. Co.'s steamer *Belgie* left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, on the 22nd ultimo; she will be due here on or about the 22nd instant.

The P. M. S. Co.'s steamship *City of Peking* left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, on the 1st instant; she will be due here on or about the 31st.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The E. and A. S. Co.'s steamer *Tannadise* left Port Darwin on the 10th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 23rd.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kwong-sang* left Singapore on the 16th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 23rd.

The steamer *Stirling Castle*, from London, left Singapore on the 16th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 23rd.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—In your issue of the 8th instant, I notice the following in your remarks on passages "to and from Australia": to wit, the *Killarney's* performance had holes knocked into it by that of the E. and A. Co.'s steamer *Bowen*, which went from Foochow to Wellington, New Zealand, about 580 miles further than Foochow to Melbourne, and did the journey under 21 days. I beg leave to inform you that the difference in distance is not quite correct. On reading your remarks I called on Captain Craig in Foochow, on Monday last, and on comparing logs we found the *Bowen* steamed in her 21 days to Wellington 5,348 miles, and on the last trip of the *Killarney* to Melbourne, she steamed 5,170 miles in six hours under 21 days, which, giving the *Killarney* credit for six hours stoppage, would only leave the *Bowen* to have beaten her 115 miles in 21 days, or just 1 knot per hour. It is nothing out of the way, especially as the *Bowen* was not nearly full up, while the *Killarney* was chock-a-block. He kind enough to close up the holes named, and oblige.

Yours, &c.,

HENRY O'NEILL.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1882.  
(We willingly insert Captain O'Neill's letter, and are glad to hear that the *Killarney* did so well. What we wrote about the *Killarney* was this:—"The *Killarney* on her trip to Melbourne from Foochow, on the occasion of her beating the *Douglas* by some 40 odd hours, travelled a much greater distance than the *Tamini* in almost the same time. We think the above will show that we did not mean to take even a scintilla of down, far less a feather, from the cap of the 'Lake' steamer, or her gallant skipper." Captain O'Neill's letter shows that the *Bowen's* passage was a clincher. Being acquainted with the detailed working of the managing office of the E. & A. S. Co. in Sydney, we are in a position to state that, from the moment of starting to going alongside the pier, every single minute has to be accounted for, no allowance being made for delays; therefore, the *Bowen's* passage was a real time. Captain O'Neill credits his ship with a six hours stoppage, which makes her performance, as against that of the *Tamini* or *Douglas*, even better than we said it was, but does not improve her position with regard to the *Bowen*. From Sydney to Foochow the *Bowen's* record of 16 days 20 hours and 24 minutes is the best hitherto made. Should the O'Neill knock holes in the above record with the *Killarney*, or any other craft, we shall be glad to chronicle the event, and shall use a specially prepared and hitherto unused goose-quill for the purpose.—Ed. Hongkong Telegraph.)



## THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—In your issue of Wednesday appears a letter under the heading "A Skipper's Grievance" on which I would like to make a few remarks.

The skipper in question delivers himself of the following:

"The evil result of this drink selling in the harbour, is that any officer or engineer can obtain without the least trouble, any quantity of liquor to take to sea with him; in fact he has the temptation to drink thrust under his nose, and every body knows what trouble there is at sea with officers who are inclined to give way to this weakness. I could fill a good sized book with stories which have come under my observation of young officers who have been ruined, both in body and soul, by taking liquor to sea with them." Now I consider that the above is a very serious reflection on young officers, and more particularly on those who are inclined to give way to this weakness. I could fill a good sized book with stories which have come under my observation of young officers who have been ruined, both in body and soul, by taking liquor to sea with them.

"A skipper" is probably a well meaning sort of a man, and evidently intended his letter to throw some light on the traffic carried on by Chinese owned steam launches which are so numerous in this harbour, and from which the crews of ships are supplied with water by the bottle jar or dower. However, I think that "A skipper" went rather beyond his mark when he indiscriminately clothed other officers and engineers as being the people likely to suffer from the visits of steam launches. I have no doubt that "A skipper" could fill a good sized book with stories of young officers being ruined &c., &c., by taking liquor to sea with them, and I am equally certain that a thousand good sized volumes could be filled with stories of shipwrecks which were due to, not the taking of liquor to sea with them, but the drunkenness of the skipper. I am an advocate for drink, and I think that if a comparison were made between skippers, especially old ones, and officers and engineers, it certainly would not redound to the credit of the skippers.

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Arabi has written a letter to the Sultan expressing his determination to resist Turkish troops if they are sent to Egypt.

It is reported that Arabi has submitted proposals to submit on condition that himself and his colleagues are permitted to retire, retaining their pay and rank.

In consequence of Turkey's announcements that she will send an expedition to Egypt next week, M. Freycinet has postponed the vote of credit bill until Saturday.

Mr. Gladstone made a statement denying vaccination, and said that a rupture with France would have led to a general European war. England, he said, insists on the Sultan proclaiming Arabi a rebel.

The Commons have agreed to the motion for vote of credit by 275 against 19.

It is reported that Arabi has retired to Damour, leaving outposts at Kafredouar.

Mr. Gladstone stated that Lord Dufferin was instructed to demand that the Sultan should proclaim Arabi a rebel and uphold Tewfik before the Turkish troops should start for Egypt.

Lord Granville, in reply to a question, said that the informal communications were passing between the British and Arabi, but that this did not justify any relaxation in our military preparations.

The vote in notifying that Turkish troops will be dispatched to Egypt hoped previously to so doing that the British expedition will be countermanded and all British troops now in Egypt withdrawn.

The bombardment of Aboukir is delayed until Monday.

Turkey's consenting to intervene in Egypt is attributed to the influence of Bismarck.

All the Powers have adhered to the proposal of Lord Dufferin at the Conference that the Sultan should proclaim Arabi a rebel.

The French Chamber of Deputies have rejected the bill for the vote of credit by 450 against 75.

The Ministry have resigned in consequence. President Grey has accepted their resignation.

The Cairo delegates had an interview with the Ministers at Alexandria, used most defiant language, and upheld Arabi.

Cherif Pasha has arrived at Alexandria. The Conference continues sitting informally because the Russian Ambassador awaits instructions.

It is reported that Sir Garnet Wolsley is seriously indisposed.

The *Orion* and the *Pemelo* entered the Suez Canal notwithstanding a protest by M. de Lesseps. The rebels are fortifying Port Said.

An official despatch from Cairo says that an influential meeting was held at which it was resolved to maintain Arabi until an honourable peace had been concluded or their extermination effected.

The Scots Fusilier Guards have embarked for Egypt.

The Prince of Wales wished to go to Egypt, but abandoned the project in deference to the Queen. Sir Garnet Wolsley is progressing.

The French naval and military preparations have been countermanded.

M. de Lesseps is at Ismailia, where he has thwarted the landing of British marines.

The relations between Lord Dufferin and the Sultan are not satisfactory.

Italy declines to co-operate in Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 31st July.

The Conference is at a standstill in consequence of the absence of the Russian delegate, who was ordered to abstain, pending further instructions. The attitude of Russia causes much surprise.

LONDON, 31st July, evening.

The second battalion of the Grenadier Guards embarked for Egypt to-day, and a battalion of the Coldstreamers will embark to-morrow: the Household Cavalry will embark on Wednesday.

The latest advices from Egypt state that the *Orion*, *Araby* and *Carysfort* are stationed at Ismailia, and that a force of marines has landed there.

The bombardment of Aboukir has been abandoned.

LONDON, 1st August.

The Khedive has authorized the English to occupy the Suez Canal.

The *Daily News* states that the entire French fleet has been ordered to withdraw from Egypt.

Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Russian delegate was instructed to rejoin the Conference.

Dervish Pasha and 5,000 Turkish troops embark for Egypt to-morrow.

THE CHARM OF JUNE.

"Can I come in?" asked a young lady yesterday as she opened the door of the editorial room.

"I suppose you can," replied the horse reporter, "unless you have been suddenly stricken with paralysis, but you will have to let go of that door-knob first."

Encouraged by this kindly greeting the young lady entered the room and seated herself.

"I want some advice," she said, "but I hardly know"—and here the young lady blushed violently and began regarding the floor with great attention.

"It's about getting married, isn't it?" asked the horse reporter.

"Yes," she replied, "I thought so."

"And he says," she continued, "that we ought to be married right away. Do you think June is a good month for weddings?"

"There is no doubt about June being the best month to get married in," said the horse reporter. "In June everything looks pretty summer."

The first blossoms of the early summer—beautiful harbingers of the wealth of bud and bloom that is to come—are trembling on their stalks; the birds are singing as if in very gladness from every branch and bough; the perfect light of the turquoise-tinted sky is reflected from an air that is as pure and balmy as the breath of a perfumed houri from Circeasia; while the newly ploughed fields, freshly kissed by the dew of heaven and warmed by the kindly rays of the sun, are holding within the bosom of the earth the many seeds that ere another month shall have come and gone will spring up to life and light, growing stronger and more perfect with every gladsome day, until in autumn, when the leaves, touched by the blighting breath of the first frost, are transformed into all the vivid hues that tell so eloquently the story of nature's wondrous handiwork, and the very earth shall laugh in the golden glory of an abundant harvest. What time that this could be more fit for young hearts to plight a willing troth—hearts strong in a love that shall never know surcease or change, that shall be more steadfast and trusting with every hour, until when the autumn of life is reached the strong, wilful passion of youth becomes a ripened, tender, holy affection that is

beauty beyond compare. It is when the tresses that were once brown are flecked with gray; when the cheeks once peachy and dimpled are marked by the furrows that grief and care have made; when the eyes that in the days ago sparkled with such witching merriment are dull and lustreless; it is then that the love of a truly happy married life should be crowned with the halo of a tranquil existence that knows no sorrow or care. Yes, my bonny lass, you should get married in June, sweet June, month of roses and race-meetings. Go to him who has won your young love, and say to him that the glad fruition of his hopes hangs on at last. Seek with him some ivy-crowned chapel, and there, amid the solemn hush that so well befits the occasion, let a married bishop make you one.

"Thanks," said the young lady. "Good day."

"So long," replied the horse reporter.

As the girl departed a man entered the room. "I am thinking of taking a fishing trip," he said, and wanted to inquire in what month snuckers bite the best."

"June," promptly replied the horse reporter.—*Chicago Tribune.*

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[ADVT.]

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7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall)

Having lately purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHAPMAN'S SOIDA WATER FACTORY

I am now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY IS GUARANTEED. Consumers should try these carefully.

SPARKLING WATERS. THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

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SAM HING, (STULTZ).

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IMPORTER of every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Umbrellas, Hats, &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Matting. Special attention given to the Tailoring Department. A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed. Cretonnes and Chintzes for Dresses in all the newest patterns.

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W A H L O O N G, ESTABLISHED 1865.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH AND JEWELLER.

DEALER IN Ivory, and Lacquered Ware, Matting, &c. &c. Porcelain, Fans, Curies, Bristles, Human Hair, and specially selected Feathers always on hand at Moderate Prices, quality guaranteed.

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A H O Y, HOY LEE.

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds, Matting, of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a Specialty; a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.

No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 16th May, 1882.

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.

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HONGKONG, 1st April 1882.

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T O K K E E.

C O A L M E R C H A N T, 18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

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